引用文献

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2003-76202

(P2003-76202A) (43)公開日 平成15年3月14日(2003.3.14)

(51) Int.Cl.7		識別記号	ΡI	テーマコード(参考)
G03G	15/20	106	G 0 3 G 15/20	106 2H033
		102		102 3F053
B65H	29/54		B65H 29/54	3 J 1 0 3
F16C	13/00		F 1 6 C 13/00	С
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		審查請求	未請求 請求項の数6 OL (全 8 頁)		
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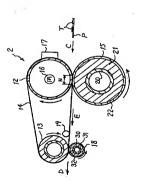
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(54) 【発明の名称】 定着装置及びその定着装置を有する画像形成装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 複数のガイドローラに定着ベルトより成る定 着部材を巻き掛け、その定着ベルトに加圧ローラより成 る加圧部材を圧接させた定着装置において、定着ベルト に雕型剤を塗布することを不要とする。

【解決手段】 定着ベルトより成る定着部材14と加圧 ローラより成る加圧部材15とのニップ部Nを通過した 配録付Pをそのまま定着部材14に密着させて解送し、 その記録材Pが定着部材14と搬送ローラ18との間を 通過した後に、当該記録村Pを定着部材14から剥離す ると共に、搬送ローラ18の表面線速と定着部材14の 表面線速とを異ならせる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 回転する定着部材と、回転する加圧部材 とのニップ部に、定着すべきトナー像を担持した記録材 を、そのトナー像が定着部材に接する向きにして通過さ せ、該ニップ部にて前記トナー像を加圧すると共に加熱 して該トナー像のトナーを溶融させ、ニップ部を出た記 録材を、定着部材の表面に密着させて搬送しながらトナ 一の温度を低下させ、次いで該記録材を、前記定着部材 と、回転する搬送手段の圧接部を通過させ、該圧接部を 通過した記録材を定着部材から分離する定着装置におい 10

前記定着部材の表面線速と前記機送手段の表面線速を異 ならせたことを特徴とする定着装置。

【請求項2】 前記定着部材を、ガイドローラに巻き掛 けられて回転駆動される定着ベルトとして構成すると共 に、前記搬送手段の表面線速を周期的に変化させる請求 項1に記載の定着装備。

【請求項3】 前記搬送手段は、芯軸と、該芯軸のまわ りに設けられた多孔質樹脂層とを有する搬送ローラによ り構成されている請求項1又は2に記載の定着装置。

【請求項4】 前記搬送手段は、シリコーンゴム層より 成る表層を具備する請求項1乃至3のいずれかに記載の 定着装置。

【請求項5】 請求項1乃至4のいずれかに記載の定着 装置を有することを特徴とする画像形成装置。

【請求項6】 前記定着装置により定着されるトナー像 のトナーが、少なくとも結着樹脂、着色剤及びワックス を含有している請求項5に記載の画像形成装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、記録材に担持され た未定着トナー像を定着する定着装置と、その定着装置 を有する画像形成装置に関するものである。 [0002]

【従来の技術】電子複写機、プリンタ、ファクシミリ或 いはこれらの少なくとも2つの機能を備えた複合機など として構成される画像形成装置においては、記録材に担 持された未定着トナー像を熱と圧力の作用で定着する定 着装置が用いられている。かかる定着装置として、定着 部材に加圧部材を圧接させ、未定着トナー像を担持した 40 記録材を、そのトナー像が、定着部材に接触する向きに して定着部材と加圧部材との圧接部、すなわちそのニッ プ部を通過させる形式の装置が知られている。

【0003】この定着装置の場合、記録材が定着部材と 加圧部材のニップ部を通過するとき、高温となったトナ 一が定着部材の表面に移行する現象、すなわち高温オフ セットを防止する目的で、その定着部材表面に、例えば 低粘度のシリコーンオイルより成る離型剤を多量に塗布 している。カラー画像形成装置の場合には、画像の色再 - を充分に溶融させる必要があるため、低融点のトナー が使用されているが、かかる低融点トナーは高温オフセ ットしやすいため、特に多量のシリコーンオイルを定着 部材表面に途布する必要がある。ところが、このように 定着部材表面に多量のシリコーンオイルを塗布すると、 これが記録材に付着したり、多量のシリコーンオイルを 使用することから、これがこぼれてしまうおそれもあ

【0004】そこで、回転する定着部材の表面線速と、 同じく回転する加圧部材の表面線速を異ならせることに より、これらのニップ部を搬送される記録材の速さと定 着部材の表面の線速とが互いに異なるように構成するこ とが考えられる。このように構成すれば、記録材上のト ナーと定着部材表面との間にせん断力が作用するので、 トナー像を定着部材の表面から効率よく分離させること ができ、トナーが定着部材の表面に移行するオフセット を防止できると共に、記録材が定着部材の表面に巻き付 いてしまう不具合を防止することが可能となる。これに より、定着部材の表面に離型剤を塗布せず、或いはその 塗布量を少なくすることができる。ところが、定着部材 20 と加圧部材のニップ部中に存在するトナーは、その温度 が高く、溶融状態ないしは軟化状態にあるため、そのニ ップ部において記録材の速さと定着部材表面の線速との 差が、例えば定着部材の表面線速の1%以上と、大きな 値に設定されていると、ニップ部内のトナーが記録材に 対してずれ動き、トナー像が乱れてしまう欠点を免れな い。そこで、定着部材の表面線速と記録材の速さの差 を、上記値よりも小さく設定したとすると、今度は、オ フセット防止効果と記録材の巻き付き防止効果が不充分 30 となる。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、上記認識に 基づきなされたものであり、定着部材表面に離型剤を欲 布しないか、又はその塗布量を少なくしても、オフセッ トを防止できると共に、記録材が定着部材に巻き付くこ とを防止可能な定着装置を提供することを第1の目的と し、かかる定着装置を具備する画像形成装置を提供する ことを第2の目的とする。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上配第1の目 的を達成するため、回転する定着部材と、回転する加圧 部材とのニップ部に、定着すべきトナー像を担持した記 録材を、そのトナー像が定着部材に接する向きにして通 過させ、該ニップ部にて前記トナー像を加圧すると共に 加熱して該トナー像のトナーを溶融させ、ニップ部を出 た記録材を、定着部材の表面に密着させて搬送しながら トナーの温度を低下させ、次いで該記録材を、前記定着 部材と、回転する搬送手段の圧接部を通過させ、該圧接 部を通過した記録材を定着部材から分離する定着装置に 現性や光沢性を高めるために、トナー像の定着時にトナ 50 おいて、前記定着部材の表面線速と前記搬送手段の表面

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線速を異ならせたことを特徴とする定着装置を提案する (請求項1)

【0007】その際、前記定着部材を、ガイドローラに 巻き掛けられて回転駆動される定着ベルトとして構成す ると共に、前記搬送手段の表面線速を周期的に変化させ ると有利である(請求項2)。

【0008】また、上記請求項1又は2に記載の定着装 置において、前記搬送手段は、芯軸と、該芯軸のまわり に設けられた多孔質樹脂層とを有する搬送ローラにより 構成されていると有利である(請求項3)。

【0009】さらに、上記請求項1乃至3のいずれかに 記載の定着装置において、前記搬送手段は、シリコーン ゴム層より成る表層を具備すると有利である(請求項

【0010】また、本発明は、上記第2の目的を達成す るため、請求項1乃至4のいずれかに記載の定着装置を 有することを特徴とする画像形成装置を提案する(請求 項5)。

4) .

【0011】その際、前記定着装置により定着されるト ナー像のトナーが、少なくとも結着樹脂、着色剤及びワ 20 搬送されて図示していない排紙トレイ上に排出される。 ックスを含有していると有利である(請求項6)。 [0012]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施形態例を図面 に従って説明する。

【0013】図1は画像形成装置の一例であるカラープ リンタの一部を示す概略図である。ここに示した画像形 成装置は、記録材上にトナー像を形成する作像手段1 と、そのトナー像を記録材上に定着する定着装置2とを 有している。先ず作像手段1の概略を明らかにする。

【0014】図1に示した作像手段1は、ドラム状の威 30 光体として構成された第1乃至第4の像担持体3Y,3 M. 3C. 3BKを有し、その各像担持体上にイエロー トナー像、マゼンタトナー像、シアントナー像及びブラ ックトナー像がそれぞれ形成される。第1乃至第4の像 担持体3Y乃至3BKに対向して転写ベルト4が配置さ れ、この転写ベルト4は、駆動ローラ5と従動ローラ6 に巻き掛けられて矢印A方向に回転駆動される。

【0015】第1乃至第4の各像担持体3Y, 3M, 3 C. 3 B K 上にトナー像を形成する構成と、その作用は 実質的に全て同一であるため、第1の像担持体3 Vにト ナー像を形成する構成だけを説明する。この像担特体3 Yは図1における時計方向に回転駆動され、このとき帯 電ローラ7によって像担持体表面が所定の極性に均一に 帯電される。次いでその帯電面に、レーザ書き込みユニ ット8から出射する光変調されたレーザビームLが照射 される。これによって像担持体3Y上に静電潜像が形成 され、その静電潜像が現像装置9によってイエロートナ 一像として可視像化される。

【0016】一方、図示していない給紙部から、例えば

材Pが給送され、その記録材Pが、矢印Bで示すよう に、像担持体3Yと転写ベルト4の間に送り込まれ、転 写ベルト4に担持されて搬送される。転写ベルト4を挟 んで、像担持体3Yにほぼ対向する位置には転写ローラ 10が配置され、その転写ローラ10に対し、像担持体 3 Y上のトナーの帯電極性と逆極性の電圧が印加され、 これによって像担特体3Y上のイエロートナー像が記録 材P上に転写される。記録材Pに転写されず、像相特体 3 Y上に残された転写残トナーは、クリーニング装置 1 1によって除去される。

【0017】全く同様にして、第2乃至第4の像担特体 3M. 3C. 3BK上にマゼンタトナー像、シアントナ 一像及びブラックトナー像がそれぞれ形成され、これら のトナー像が、イエロートナー像の転写された記録材P 上に順次重ね合されて転写される。

【0018】上述のようにして4色の未定着トナー像を 担持した記録材 Pは、矢印 C で示すように定着装置 2 に 送り込まれ、このときそのトナー像が記録材Pトに定着 される。定着装置2を通過した記録材は、矢印D方向に 【0019】図2は図1に示した定着装置2の拡大断面 図であり、ここに示した定着装置2は、無端状の定着べ ルトとして構成された定着部材14を有し、この定着部 材14は、複数のガイドローラ、図2に示した例では第 1ガイドローラ12と第2ガイドローラ13の2つのガ イドローラに巻き掛けられている。また、定着部材14 の表面には、加圧ローラとして構成された加圧部材15 が圧接し、定着部材14と加圧部材15との圧接により ニップ部Nが形成されている。図2に示した定着装置に おいては、加圧部材15が定着部材14を介して第1ガ イドローラ12に圧接している。

【0020】第1ガイドローラ12又は第2ガイドロー ラ13、或いは両ガイドローラ12、13が図示してい ない駆動装置により回転駆動されることにより、定着べ ルトより成る定着部材14は矢印E方向に回転駆動さ れ、第1及び第2ガイドローラ12,13はそれぞれ矢 印で示した方向に回転する。加圧部材15は定着部材1 4に圧接しながら矢印方向に回転する。すなわち、加圧 部材15は、定着部材14との当接部において、当該定 着部材14の表面移動方向と同じ方向に移動する向きに 回転する。第2ガイドローラ13は定着ベルトより成る 定着部材14にテンションを付与するテンションローラ としての用をなす。

【0021】第1ガイドローラ12の内部には、定着部 材14を加熱する加熱源としてのヒータ16が配置さ れ、定着部材14の表面には、その定着部材の温度を検 知するセンサの一例であるサーミスタ17が配置されて いる。このサーミスタ17により定着部材表面の温度を 検知し、図示していない温度制御回路がサーミスタ17 転写紙又は樹脂シートや樹脂フィルムなどから成る記録 50 による検知温度に基づいてヒータ16をオン、オフ制御

し、定着部材14の表面温度をトナー像の定着に適した 所定の範囲に維持する。図示した例では、サーミスタ1 行は、定着部材14の幅方向中央部に設置され、しかも 定着部材14のを15とのニップ部Nの中央部か ら定着部材表面の移動方向上流側に約90°の位置に取 り付けられている。本例ではヒータ16としてハロゲン ヒータが用いられている。

【0022】図示した例では、定着部材14が第1ガイドローラ12と第2ガイドローラ13の2つのローラに巻き掛けられているが、定着ベルトより成る定着部材14を3以上のローラに掛け渡すように構成することもできる。

【0023】また、上記ニップ部Nよりも、定着部材1 4の表面移動方向下流側の定着部材表面部分には、記録 材に搬送力を与える搬送手段の一例である搬送ローラ1 8が圧接し、この搬送ローラ18は、図示していない駆 動装置によって、矢印方向に回転駆動される。すなわ ち、搬送ローラ18は、定着部材14との当接部におい て、当該定着部材14の表面移動方向と同じ方向に移動 すの声に回転駆動される。図に示した例では、搬送 ローラ18が、定着ベルトより成る定着部材14を介し

て第2ガイドローラ13に圧接している。
【0024】未定着トナー像下を担持した記録材Pは、 矢印Cで示す如く定着装置とに搬送され、そのトナー像 Tが定着部材14に接する向きにして、定着部材14と 加圧部材15とのニップ部Nに入り込み、ここを通過す る。このときトナー像下に圧力が加えられると共に、熱 を与えられてトナーが加熱され、当該トナーが溶離す る。ニップ部Nを通過した記録材Pは、引き続き定着部 材14の表面に密着したままその定着部材14に定着 の壊滅に密着したままその定者部様14に定着

される。

【0025】引き続き、この記録材は、搬送ローラ18と定着部材14との圧接部に送り込まれ、この圧接部を通過したところで、当該配録材Pが定着部材14から分離される。このように、記録材Pは、定着部材14と加圧部材15とのニップ部Nを通過した後、定着部材14の表面に密着したま定着部材14と搬送ローラとの圧接節まで搬送されるが、この搬送過程において、記録材上のトナー(線のトナーは定着部材自体の温度低下により40冷却されて粘度が高められ、ガラス転移状態となる。操送ローラ18は、記録材Pの裏面からその記録材Pに搬送コを与える。

【0026】上述のように、本例の定着装置は、回転する定着部材と、回転する加圧部材とのニップ部に、定着すべきトナー像を担待した記録材を、そのトナー像が定着部材に接する向きにして通過させ、該ニップ部にて前記トナー像を加圧すると共に加熱して該トナー像のトナーを容融させ、ニップ部を出た記録材を、定着部材の表面に密着させて搬送しながらトナーの温度を低下させ、

次いで該記録材を、上記定着部材と、回転する搬送手段 の圧接部を通過させ、該圧接部を通過した記録材を定着 部材から分離するように構成されている。

【0027】ここで、本例の定着装置においては 定義 部材14の表面線速と、搬送手段(図2に示した例では 搬送ローラ18) の表面線速が互いに異なるように構成 されている。かかる構成により、定着部材14の表面か ら剥離する直前の記録材Pの搬送速さと、定着部材14 の表面線速とに差が生じ、記録材Pに担持されたトナー 像が定着部材14の表面から剥離することが促進され る。これにより、定着部材14の表面に離型剤が途布さ れておらず、またはその塗布量が少ないときも、トナー が定着部材14の表面に移行することなく、また配録材 Pが定着部材14の表面に巻き付くことなく当該配録材 Pが定着部材14の表面から分離することができる。 【0028】搬送ローラ18の表面線速が定着部材14 の表面線速よりも遅い場合には、搬送ローラ18により 搬送力を受ける記録材Pの搬送速さは定着部材14の表 面線速よりも遅くなり、記録材P上のトナーと定着部材 14との界面にはせん断力が生じる。その際、定着部材 14とトナーとの界面の摩擦係数は、記録材Pとトナー との界面の摩擦係数よりも低いので、そのトナーと定着 部材14とが互いにスリップし、当該トナーと定着部材 表面との間の付着力が低減する。このようにして、せん 断力がトナーの定着部材14から剥離を促進させ、記録 材の腰の強さによって、当該記録材Pが定着部材表面か ら剥離される。かかる現象はセルフストリッピングと称 せられており、このセルフストリッピングによりオフセ ットと、定着部材表面への記録材の巻き付きが防止され る。 【0029】逆に搬送ローラ18の表面線速が定着部材

着部材14の表面線速よりも速くなり、従ってこの場合も、記録材上のトナーと、定着部材表面との界面にせん断力が発生し、上述したところと同様に、オフセットと、定着部材表面への巻き付きを防止しつつ、記録材Pを定着部材14と廣送ローラ18との圧接部に至るまで、トナー像の定着工程が終わり、トナーはガラス転移状態となっているので、記録材Pの廣送速さと定着部材14の表面線速との差が大きくとも、トナー像が記録材Pに対してずれる現象、すなわら画像ずれが発生することはなく、定着後の画像記録と低下する不具合を阻止できる。このため、定着部材14の表面線速の2巻と、定着部材の変面線速の1%以上の値に設定することができ、これによって、オフセットと記録材の定着部材への巻き

の表面線速よりも速い場合には、記録材の搬送速さは定

【0031】また、ニップ部Nを出た記録材Pに担持さ 50 れたトナーをより確実に冷却させるため、定着部材14

付きをより一層確実に防止することができる。

と加圧部材15とのニップ部Nを通過した定着部材14 の部分、又は記録材P、或いはその両者を冷却する冷却 手段を設けることもできる。例えば、搬送ローラ18を 中空状に形成し、その内部にエアを供給して搬送ローラ 18の表面部分を低温に保ち、その表面によって記録材 Pの裏面を冷却したり、図2に示すように搬送ローラ1 8 とニップ部Nとの間の定着部材部分の裏面にヒートパ イプ19を当接させ、そのヒートパイプ19を冷却し て、定着部材14の温度を下げたり、或いは搬送ローラ 18とニップ部Nの間の定着部材部分の裏面に、図示し 10 ていない冷却スプレーから流出する冷気を吹き当てて当 該定着部材を冷却するなどの冷却手段を採用することが できる。

【0032】上述した定着装置において、搬送ローラ1 8 の表面線速が常に一定となるように、その搬送ローラ 18の駆動を制御してもよいが、このように構成する と、定着部材14の表面線速と搬送ローラ18の表面線 速の差が常にほぼ一定となるため、記録材Pと、定着部 材14が定着ベルトより成るときは、その定着ベルトと に、上記速度差により生じるたるみが蓄積され、記録材 20 Pと定着ベルトにしわやたるみが生じて記録材の搬送が 不安定となるおそれがある。従って、特に、定着部材1 4をガイドローラに巻き掛けられて回転駆動される定着 ベルトとして構成したときは、搬送手段の表面線速を周 期的に変化させることが好ましい。この構成により、定 着ベルトと記録材Pにたるみが蓄積されることを阻止で き、記録材Pと定着ベルトの搬送性を安定させることが できる。かかる構成は、搬送手段が搬送ローラ18より 成る場合に限らず、例えば、後述するように搬送手段が 搬送ベルトにより構成されている場合にも適用できるも のである。

【0033】搬送ローラ18は適宜な形態に構成できる ものであるが、図2に例示した搬送ローラ18は、例え ばアルミニウム、ステンレス鋼、或いは炭素鋼などの金 属、または硬質樹脂、或いはこれらの複合材料などの剛 体より成る芯軸30と、その芯軸30のまわりに固定さ れて設けられた剛性を有する多孔質樹脂層31とを有し ている。かかる多孔質樹脂層31は、例えば、バインダ を混入した樹脂粒体を金型に詰め、その金型を加熱して バインダを焼失させて気孔を形成することにより製造す 40 ることができる。その樹脂粒体の材料としては、例え ば、ポリエーテルイミド、ポリフェニレンサルファイ ド、フェノール樹脂等を用いることができる。かかる気 孔を含む多孔質樹脂層は、高い断熱性を有しているの で、定着部材14の熱が搬送ローラ18に多量に奪われ ることはなく、定着部材14を加熱して定着装置を立ち 上げる時、熱の損失を防ぎ、その立上げ時間を短縮で き、消費エネルギーの低減を達成できる。

【0034】また、図2に示した搬送ローラ18は、多

32が設けられている。シリコーンゴム層は、摩擦係数 が高いので、搬送ローラ18と記録材Pとの間のスリッ プを防止し、搬送ローラ18による搬送力を記録材 Pに 確実に伝え、記録材上のトナーと定着部材14との間に せん断力を確実に生じさせ、オフセットと記録材の定着 部材への巻き付きをより確実に防止することができる。 かかる構成は、搬送手段が搬送ローラ以外のものから成 るときも適用できる。搬送手段が、シリコーンゴム隔上 り成る表層を具備しているのである。 【0035】また図2に示した定着装置2の他の構成要

素も適宜な材料によって構成でき、しかもその形態も各 種採用できるがその一例を示すと次のとおりである。 【0036】第1ガイドローラ12は、例えば、アルミ ニウム、炭素鋼、ステンレス鋼等の中空金属円筒体状の 薄肉ローラとして構成できる。加圧ローラとして構成さ れた加圧部材15は、例えば、芯金20と、そのまわり に設けられた弾性を有する断熱性の発泡体層21と、そ の発泡体層21のまわりに設けられた離型層22とから 構成することができ、その発泡体層21としては、耐熱 性の発泡シリコーンゴムを用い、離型層22としてはP FAチューブを用いることができる。さらに、第2ガイ ドローラ13としては、例えば、芯金のまわりに弾性を 有する断熱性の発泡体層を設けたローラを用いることが できる。その発泡体層としては、例えば耐熱性の発泡シ リコーンゴムを用いることができる。

【0037】定着ベルトより成る定着部材14の基材に は、例えば耐熱性樹脂や、金属から形成されたエンドレ スのベルト状基材を用いることができる。耐熱性樹脂の 材質としては、ポリイミド、ポリアミドイド、ポリエー テルケトン (PEEK) 等を使用し、金属ベルトの材質 としては、ニッケル、アルミニウム、鉄等を使用するこ とができる。その厚さは100μm以下の薄肉のものが 望ましい。定着部材14の表面は、記録材Pとトナーと に加圧接触するので、離型性を有していることが好まし く、しかも耐熱性、耐久性に優れていることが好まし い。このため、定着部材14の表層は、例えばフッ要系 樹脂、高離型シリコーンゴム等の耐熱性離型層であるこ とが望ましい。フッ素樹脂は、吹きつけ等により基材の 表面に塗装し、加熱融着させることにより表面離型層を 形成する。高離型シリコーンゴム層は、ゴム硬度25~ 65度(JIS A硬度計)であることが好ましく、定 着部材14の全厚さは100~300µmの範囲が良好 な定着性及び熱応答性を得る条件として望ましい。また 定着部材14の別の構成として、ポリイミド等の耐熱性 樹脂の基材にシリコーンゴム等の弾性体層を設け、その 上にフッ素系樹脂などの離型層を設けたものを用いる と、定着後の画像の透明性と均一定着性を高めることが できる。

【0038】また、前述の如き定着装置により定着され 孔質樹脂層31の表面にシリコーンゴム層より成る表層 50 るトナー像のトナーは、少なくとも結着樹脂、着色剤、

10 及びワックスを含有していることが好ましく、かかるト *装置にも、前述の各構成を採用することができる。

> 【0040】また本発明は、単色の画像を形成する画像 形成装置や、記録材の両面に画像を形成する画像形成装 置、及びこれらに用いられる定着装置にも広く適用でき るものである.

[0041]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、定着部材に離型剤を徐 布せず、或いはその塗布畳を極く少なくすることがで き、しかもオフセットの発生と、記録材が定着部材に券 き付く不具合を効果的に抑制することができる。 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】画像形成装置の一部を示す概略図である。

【図2】図1に示した定着装置の拡大断面図である。

【図3】 定着装置の他の例を示す概略図である。

【図4】定着装置のさらに他の例を示す概略図である 【図5】定着装置のさらに別の例を示す概略図である。

【符号の説明】 2 定着装置

12 ガイドローラ

13 ガイドローラ

14 定着部材

14A 定着部材

1.5 加圧部材

15A 加圧部材

30 芯軸

3.1 多孔質樹脂屬

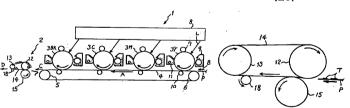
32 表属 N ニップ部

記録材

トナー像

[図1]

[図3]



ナーを用いることにより、定着部材への離型剤の途布の

省略、またはその塗布量の低減化をより確実に達成でき

る。ワックスとしては、カルナウバやジメチルシロキサ

ンなどを用いることができる。また、特にカラー面像形

成装置では、定着後のカラー画像の光沢度、透明性が指

なわれないように、トナー中のワックスの含有量をあま

【0039】以上説明した各構成は、図2に示した形能

えば、図3に示すように、ガイドローラ12に接してい

ない定着部材14の部分に加圧部材15を圧接させ、ま

た搬送ローラ18などにより構成される搬送手段も、ガ

イドローラ13に接していない定着部材14の部分に圧

接させてもよい。また、図4に示すように、加圧部材1

5 Aを複数のローラに巻き掛けられて回転する無端ベル

トとして構成し、同じく搬送手段も、複数のローラに券

き掛けられて回転駆動される無端ベルト18Aとして構

成することもできる。さらに、図5に示すように、定着

し、その周面に、矢印方向に回転する加圧部材15と、

例えば搬送ローラ18として構成された搬送手段とをそ

れぞれ当接させ、この定着部材14Aをヒータ16Aに

よって加熱すると共に、その定着部材14Aと加圧部材

15とのニップ部Nに記録材Pを通過させて、これに担

持された定着すべきトナー像Tのトナーを加熱して溶融

させ、その記録材 P が定着部材 1 4 A を搬送ローラ 1 8

との圧接部に至るまでに、トナーを冷却させ、搬送ロー

ラ18を通過した記録材Pを定着部材14Aの表面から

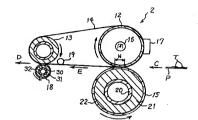
剥離させることもできる。このように構成された各定着*30

部材14Aを矢印方向に回転駆動されるドラム状に形成 20

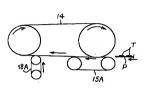
以外の各種定着装置にも広く適用できるものである。例 10

り多くしないことが好ましい。

【図2】



[図4]



【図5】



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ドターム(参考) 2H033 AA16 BA11 BA12 BA15 BA17 BA19 BA20 BA22 BA25 BA29 BA31 BA32 BA58 BB18 BB23 BB29 BB30 BB37 BB38 CA07 CA45 3F053 AA10 AA13 LA02 LA06 LB01 3J103 AA02 AA51 BA02 BA41 BA43 FA04 FA18 FA20 GA02 GAS8

HA12 HA53 HA54

FIXING DEVICE, AND IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS HAVING THE SAME

Publication number: JP2003076202

Publication date: 2003-03-14

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Applicant: RICOH KK

Classification:

- international: G03G15/20; B65H29/54; F16C13/00; G03G15/20;

B65H29/54; F16C13/00; (IPC1-7): G03G15/20;

B65H29/54; F16C13/00

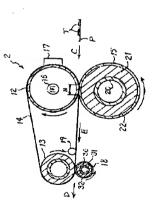
- European:

Application number: JP20010266573 20010903 Priority number(s): JP20010266573 20010903

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Abstract of JP2003076202

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To eliminate the coating of a releasing agent on the fixing belt of a fixing device in which a fixing member consisting of the fixing belt is wound around a plurality of guide rollers, and a pressurizing member consisting of a pressure roller is pressed to the fixing belt. SOLUTION: A recording material P which has passed through a nip part N between the fixing member 14 consisting of the fixing belt and the pressurizing member 15 consisting of the pressure roller is adhered to the fixing member 14 and is transported as it is. After the recording material P has passed through between the fixing member 14 and the transport roller 18, the recording material P is peeled from the fixing member 14, and the surface linear velocity of the transport roller 18 and the surface linear velocity of the fixing member 14 are made different



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The record material which supported the toner image which should be fixed to the nip section of the fixing member to rotate and the pressurization member to rotate Heat, while the toner image makes it the sense which touches a fixing member, makes it pass and pressurizes said toner image in this nip section, and melting of the toner of this toner image is carried out. The temperature of a toner is reduced sticking the record material which came out of the nip section on the front face of a fixing member, and conveying it. Subsequently this record material Said fixing member, The anchorage device characterized by changing the surface linear velocity of said fixing member, and the surface linear velocity of said conveyance means in the anchorage device which separates the record material which was made to pass the rotating pressure-welding section of a conveyance means, and passed this pressure-welding section from a fixing member.

[Claim 2] The anchorage device according to claim 1 to which the surface linear velocity of said conveyance means is periodically changed while constituting said fixing member as a fixing belt by which winds around a guide idler, is hung and a rotation drive is carried out.

[Claim 3] Said conveyance means is an anchorage device according to claim 1 or 2 constituted with the conveyance roller which has a shaft and the porosity resin layer prepared in the surroundings of this shaft.

[Claim 4] Said conveyance means is an anchorage device possessing the surface which consists of a silicone rubber layer according to claim 1 to 3.

[Claim 5] Image formation equipment characterized by having an anchorage device according to claim 1 to 4.

[Claim 6] Image formation equipment according to claim 5 with which the toner of the toner image to which it is fixed by said anchorage device contains binding resin, the coloring agent, and the wax at least.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the anchorage device established in the non-established toner image supported by record material, and the image formation equipment which has the anchorage device.

[00021

[Description of the Prior Art] In the image formation equipment constituted as a compound machine equipped with an electronic copying machine, a printer, facsimile, or these at least two functions etc., heat and the anchorage device established in an operation of a pressure are used in the non-established toner image supported by record material. As this anchorage device, the pressure welding of the pressurization member is carried out to a fixing member, the toner image makes the record material which supported the non-established toner image the sense in contact with a fixing member, and the equipment of the pressure-welding section of a fixing member and a pressurization member, i.e., the format of passing the nip section, is known.

[0003] When record material passes the nip section of a fixing member and a pressurization member in the case of this anchorage device, the release agent which changes from the silicone oil of hypoviscosity to that fixing member front face is applied so much in order to prevent the phenomenon, i.e., elevated-temperature offset, in which the toner used as an elevated temperature shifts to the front face of a fixing member. In the case of color picture formation equipment, in order to raise the color reproduction nature of an image, and glossiness, and to fully carry out melting of the toner at the time of fixing of a toner image, the toner of a low-melt point point is used, but since it is easy to carry out the elevated-temperature offset of this low-melt point point toner, it needs to apply a lot of silicone oil to a fixing member front face especially. However, when a lot of silicone oil is applied to a fixing member front face in this way, since this adheres to record material or uses a lot of silicone oil, there is also a possibility that this may fall.

[0004] Then, it is possible to constitute so that the speed of the record material which has these nip sections conveyed may differ from the linear velocity of the front face of a fixing member mutually by changing the surface linear velocity of the fixing member to rotate, and the surface linear velocity of the pressurization member similarly rotated. Thus, if constituted, since shearing force will act between the toner on record material, and a fixing member front face, a toner image can be made to separate efficiently from the front face of a fixing member, and while being able to prevent the offset by which a toner shifts to the front face of a fixing member, record material becomes possible [preventing the fault which coils around the front face of a fixing member]. Thereby, a release agent cannot be applied to the front face of a fixing member, or the coverage can be lessened. However, the toner which exists in the nip section of a fixing member and a pressurization member Since the temperature is high and is in a melting condition or a softening condition, it sets in the nip section. The difference of the speed of record material and the linear velocity of a fixing member front face For example, 1% or more of the surface linear velocity of a fixing member if set as the big value, the toner of nip circles will shift and

move to record material, and the fault in which a toner image is confused will not be escaped. Then, supposing it sets up smaller than the above-mentioned value the difference of the surface linear velocity of a fixing member, and the speed of record material, the offset prevention effectiveness and the coiling-round prevention effectiveness of record material will become shortly inadequate.

[00051

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It sets it as the 1st purpose to offer the anchorage device which can prevent that record material coils around a fixing member, and sets it as the 2nd purpose to offer the image formation equipment possessing this anchorage device while it can prevent offset, even if this invention is made based on the above-mentioned recognition, and does not apply a release agent to a fixing member front face or lessens the coverage.

[00061

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention in the nip section of the fixing member to rotate and the pressurization member to rotate in order to attain the 1st purpose of the above Make the record material which supported the toner image which should be established into the sense to which the toner image touches a fixing member, and it is made to pass. It heats, while pressurizing said toner image in this nip section, melting of the toner of this toner image is carried out, and the temperature of a toner is reduced, sticking the record material which came out of the nip section on the front face of a fixing member, and conveying it. Subsequently this record material Said fixing member, In the anchorage device which separates the record material which was made to pass the rotating pressure-welding section of a conveyance means, and passed this pressure-welding section from a fixing member, the anchorage device characterized by changing the surface linear velocity of said fixing member and the surface linear velocity of said conveyance means is proposed (claim 1).

[0007] While constituting said fixing member as a fixing belt by which winds around a guide idler, is hung and a rotation drive is carried out in that case, it is advantageous if the surface linear velocity of said conveyance means is changed periodically (claim 2).

[0008] Moreover, in above-mentioned claim 1 or an anchorage device given in 2, if said conveyance means is constituted by the conveyance roller which has a shaft and the porosity resin layer prepared in the surroundings of this shaft, it is advantageous (claim 3).

[0009] Furthermore, in an anchorage device given in above-mentioned claim 1 thru/or either of 3, if said conveyance means possesses the surface which consists of a silicone rubber layer, it is advantageous (claim 4).

[0010] Moreover, this invention proposes the image formation equipment characterized by having an anchorage device according to claim 1 to 4 in order to attain the 2nd purpose of the above (claim 5). [0011] In that case, if the toner of the toner image to which it is fixed by said anchorage device contains binding resin, the coloring agent, and the wax at least, it is advantageous (claim 6). [0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the example of an operation gestalt of this invention is explained according to a drawing.

[0013] <u>Drawing 1</u> is the schematic diagram showing a part of color printer which is an example of image formation equipment. The image formation equipment shown here has an imaging means 1 to form a toner image on record material, and the anchorage device 2 established on record material in the toner image. The outline of the imaging means 1 is clarified first.

[0014] The imaging means 1 shown in <u>drawing 1</u> has the 1st constituted as a drum-like photo conductor thru/or the 4th image support 3Y, 3M, and 3C, and 3BK, and a yellow toner image, a Magenta toner image, a cyanogen toner image, and a black toner image are formed on each of that image support, respectively. 1st thru/or 4th image support 3Y thru/or 3BK(s) are countered, the imprint belt 4 is arranged, this imprint belt 4 is almost wound around a driving roller 5 and the follower roller 6, and a rotation drive is carried out in the direction of arrow-head A.

[0015] Substantially, altogether, since it is the same, the configuration which forms a toner image on the 1st thru/or each 4th image support 3Y, 3M, and 3C, and 3BK, and its operation explain only the configuration which forms a toner image in 1st image support 3Y. this image support 3Y can be set to

<u>drawing 1</u> — a rotation drive is carried out clockwise and an image support front face is charged in a predetermined polarity with the electrification roller 7 at homogeneity at this time. Subsequently, the laser beam L which carries out outgoing radiation to the electrification side from the laser write-in unit 8 and by which light modulation was carried out is irradiated. An electrostatic latent image is formed on image support 3Y of this, and the electrostatic latent image is formed into a visible image as a yellow toner image by the developer 9.

[0016] On the other hand, from the feed section which is not illustrated, as it is fed with the record material P which consists, for example of a transfer paper or a resin sheet, a resin film, etc. and the record material P shows by the arrow head B, it is sent in between image support 3Y and the imprint belt 4, and it is supported by the imprint belt 4 and conveyed. The imprint belt 4 is inserted, the imprint roller 10 is arranged in the location which counters image support 3Y mostly, the electrical potential difference of the electrification polarity and reversed polarity of the toner on image support 3Y is impressed to the imprint roller 10, and the yellow toner image on image support 3Y is imprinted by this on the record material P. The transfer residual toner which was not imprinted by the record material P but was left behind on image support 3Y is removed by cleaning equipment 11.

[0017] Similarly, a Magenta toner image, a cyanogen toner image, and a black toner image are formed, respectively on the 2nd thru/or the 4th image support 3M and 3C, and 3BK, and on the record material P by which the yellow toner image was imprinted, these toner images pile up one by one, are set, and are completely imprinted.

[0018] The record material P which supported the non-established toner image of four colors as mentioned above is sent into an anchorage device 2 as an arrow head C shows, and it is fixed to that toner image on the record material P at this time. The record material which passed the anchorage device 2 is discharged on the paper output tray which it is conveyed in the direction of arrow-head D, and is not illustrated.

[0019] Drawing 2 is the expanded sectional view of the anchorage device 2 shown in drawing 1, the anchorage device 2 shown here has the fixing member 14 constituted as an endless-like fixing belt, and this fixing member 14 is almost wound around two guide idlers, the 1st guide idler 12 and the 2nd guide idler 13, in the example shown in two or more guide idlers and drawing 2. Moreover, the pressurization member 15 constituted as a pressurization roller carries out a pressure welding to the front face of the fixing member 14, and the nip section N is formed in it by the pressure welding of the fixing member 14 and the pressurization member 15. In the anchorage device shown in drawing $\frac{1}{2}$, the pressurization member 15 is carrying out the pressure welding to the 1st guide idler 12 through the fixing member 14. [0020] By carrying out a rotation drive by the driving gear which the 1st guide idler 12, the 2nd guide idler 13, or both the guide idlers 12 and 13 are not illustrating, a rotation drive is carried out in the direction of arrow-head E, and the fixing member 14 which consists of a fixing belt rotates the 1st and 2nd guide idlers 12 and 13 in the direction shown by the arrow head, respectively. The pressurization member 15 is rotated in the direction of an arrow head, carrying out a pressure welding to the fixing member 14. That is, the pressurization member 15 is rotated in the contact section with the fixing member 14 to the sense which moves in the same direction as the direction of surface migration of the fixing member 14 concerned. The 2nd guide idler 13 makes the business as a tension roller which gives a tension to the fixing member 14 which consists of a fixing belt.

[0021] Inside the 1st guide idler 12, the heater 16 as a source of heating which heats the fixing member 14 is arranged, and the thermistor 17 which is an example of the sensor which detects the temperature of the fixing member is arranged in the front face of the fixing member 14. The temperature of a fixing member front face is detected with this thermistor 17, based on the detection temperature by the thermistor 17, off control is carried out and the thermal control circuit which is not illustrated maintains a heater 16 in ON and the predetermined range which was suitable for fixing of a toner image in the skin temperature of the fixing member 14. In the illustrated example, a thermistor 17 is installed in the crosswise center section of the fixing member 14, and, moreover, is attached in the location of about 90 degrees at the migration direction upstream of a fixing member front face from the center section of the nip section N of the fixing member 14 and the pressurization member 15. In this example, the halogen

heater is used as a heater 16.

[0022] Although the fixing member 14 is almost wound around two rollers, the 1st guide idler 12 and the 2nd guide idler 13, it can also constitute from an illustrated example so that three or more rollers may be built over the fixing member 14 which consists of a fixing belt.

[0023] Moreover, from the above-mentioned nip section N, the conveyance roller 18 which is an example of a conveyance means which gives the conveyance force to record material carries out a pressure welding to the fixing member surface part of the direction downstream of surface migration of the fixing member 14, and the rotation drive of this conveyance roller 18 is carried out in the direction of an arrow head by the driving gear which is not illustrated. That is, in the contact section with the fixing member 14, the rotation drive of the conveyance roller 18 is carried out at the sense which moves in the same direction as the direction of surface migration of the fixing member 14 concerned. In the example shown in drawing 2, the conveyance roller 18 is carrying out the pressure welding to the 2nd guide idler 13 through the fixing member 14 which consists of a fixing belt.

[0024] The record material P which supported the non-established toner image T is conveyed by the anchorage device 2 as an arrow head C shows, it is made into the sense to which the toner image T touches the fixing member 14, enters into the nip section N of the fixing member 14 and the pressurization member 15, and passes through this. While a pressure is applied to the toner image T at this time, heat can be given, a toner is heated and the toner concerned fuses. The record material P which passed the nip section N is conveyed by the fixing member 14, succeedingly stuck to the front face of the fixing member 14. Thus, the record material P is fixed to a toner image.

[0025] Then, this record material is sent into the pressure-welding section of the conveyance roller 18 and the fixing member 14, and the record material P concerned is separated from the fixing member 14 in the place which passed this pressure-welding section. Thus, although the record material P is conveyed to the pressure-welding section of the fixing member 14 and a conveyance roller, stuck to the front face of the fixing member 14 after it passes the nip section N of the fixing member 14 and the pressurization member 15, in this conveyance process, it is cooled by the temperature fall of the fixing member itself, viscosity is raised, and the toner of the toner image on record material will be in a glass transition condition. The conveyance roller 18 gives the conveyance force to the record material P from the rear face of the record material P.

[0026] The anchorage device of this example in as mentioned above, the nip section of the fixing member to rotate and the pressurization member to rotate Make the record material which supported the toner image which should be established into the sense to which the toner image touches a fixing member, and it is made to pass. It heats, while pressurizing said toner image in this nip section, melting of the toner of this toner image is carried out, and the temperature of a toner is reduced, sticking the record material which came out of the nip section on the front face of a fixing member, and conveying it. Subsequently this record material The above-mentioned fixing member, It is constituted so that the record material which was made to pass the rotating pressure-welding section of a conveyance means, and passed this pressure-welding section may be separated from a fixing member.

[0027] Here, in the anchorage device of this example, it is constituted so that the surface linear velocity of the fixing member 14 may differ from the surface linear velocity of a conveyance means (it is the conveyance roller 18 at the example shown in drawing2) mutually. By this configuration, a difference arises in the conveyance speed of the preceding-record material P which exfoliates from the front face of the fixing member 14, and it is promoted that the toner image supported by the record material P exfoliates from the front face of the fixing member 14. The record material P concerned can dissociate from the front face of the fixing member 14, without [also when there is little the coverage, without a release agent is not applied to the front face of the fixing member 14, or a toner shifts to the front face of the fixing member 14 by this, and] the record material P colling around the front face of the fixing member 14.

[0028] When the surface linear velocity of the conveyance roller 18 is slower than the surface linear velocity of the fixing member 14, the conveyance speed of the record material P which receives the conveyance force with the conveyance roller 18 becomes slower than the surface linear velocity of the

fixing member 14, and shearing force produces it in the interface of the toner on the record material P. and the fixing member 14. Since coefficient of friction of the interface of the fixing member 14 and a toner is lower than coefficient of friction of the interface of the record material P and a toner in that case. the toner and fixing member 14 slip mutually, and the adhesion force between the toner concerned and a fixing member front face decreases. Thus, shearing force promotes exfoliation from the fixing member 14 of a toner, and the record material P concerned exfoliates from a fixing member front face with the nerve of record material. This phenomenon is called self stripping and coiling round of offset and the record material to a fixing member front face is prevented by this self stripping. [0029] conversely, when the surface linear velocity of the conveyance roller 18 is quicker than the surface linear velocity of a fixing member The conveyance speed of record material becomes [therefore] quicker than the surface linear velocity of the fixing member 14. Also in this case The toner on record material, The record material P can be exfoliated from the front face of the fixing member 14 like the place which shearing force generated and mentioned above to the interface with a fixing member front face, preventing offset and coiling round on a fixing member front face. [0030] Since the fixing process of a toner image will finish by the time the record material P results in the pressure-welding section of the fixing member 14 and the conveyance roller 18, and the toner is in

the pressure-welding section of the fixing member 14 and the conveyance roller 18, and the toner is in the glass transition condition, the phenomenon, i.e., the fault to which an image gap does not occur and the image quality after fixing falls, in which a toner image shifts that the difference of the conveyance speed of the record material P and the surface linear velocity of the fixing member 14 is large to the record material P can be prevented. For this reason, the difference of the surface linear velocity of the fixing member 14 and the surface linear velocity of the conveyance roller 18 can be set as 1% or more of value of the surface linear velocity of a fixing member, and coiling round to the fixing member of offset and record material can be prevented much more certainly by this.

[0031] Moreover, since the toner supported by the record material P which came out of the nip section N is made to cool more certainly, a cooling means to cool the part of the fixing member 14 which passed the nip section N of the fixing member 14 and the pressurization member 15, the record material P, or its both can also be established. For example, form the conveyance roller 18 in the shape of hollow, supply air to the interior, and the surface part of the conveyance roller 18 is maintained at low temperature. Cool the rear face of the record material P by the front face, or make a heat pipe 19 contact the rear face of the fixing member part between the conveyance roller 18 and the nip section N, as shown in drawing 2, and the heat pipe 19 is cooled. The temperature of the fixing member 14 can be lowered, or the cold which flows out of the cooling spray which is not illustrated can be puffed out and applied to the rear face of the fixing member part between the conveyance roller 18 and the nip section N, and the cooling means of cooling the fixing member concerned can be adopted.

[0032] In the anchorage device mentioned above, so that the surface linear velocity of the conveyance roller 18 may become always fixed Since the difference of the surface linear velocity of the fixing member 14 and the surface linear velocity of the conveyance roller 18 will become always almost fixed if constituted in this way although the drive of the conveyance roller 18 may be controlled, When the record material P and the fixing member 14 consist of a fixing belt, the sag produced by the abovementioned speed difference is accumulated in the fixing belt, and there is a possibility that a wrinkling and sag may arise to the record material P and a fixing belt, and conveyance of record material may become unstable. Therefore, especially when the fixing member 14 is constituted as a fixing belt by which winds around a guide idler, is hung and a rotation drive is carried out, it is desirable to change the surface linear velocity of a conveyance means periodically. By this configuration, it can prevent that sag is accumulated in a fixing belt and the record material P, and the conveyance nature of the record material P and a fixing belt can be stabilized. This configuration can be applied, not only when a conveyance means consists of the conveyance roller 18 but when the conveyance means is constituted by the conveyance belt for example, so that it may mention later.

[0033] Although the conveyance roller 18 can be constituted in a proper gestalt, the conveyance roller 18 illustrated to <u>drawing 2</u> has the shaft 30 which consists of the rigid bodies, such as metals, such as aluminum, stainless steel, or carbon steel, rigid resin, or such composite material, and the porosity resin

layer 31 which has the rigidity which was fixed to the surroundings of the shaft 30 and was established. This porosity resin layer 31 can put in metal mold the resin grain which mixed the binder, and can manufacture it by heating the metal mold, making a binder burned down, and forming pore. As an ingredient of the resin grain, polyether imide, polyphenylene sulfide, phenol resin, etc. can be used, for example. Since the porosity resin layer containing this pore has adiathermic [high], when the heat of the fixing member 14 is not taken so much by the conveyance roller 18, the fixing member 14 is heated and an anchorage device is started, it can prevent loss of heat, can shorten the makeup time, and can attain reduction of consumption energy.

[0034] Moreover, the surface 32 to which the conveyance roller 18 shown in drawing 2 changes from a silicone rubber layer to the front face of the porosity resin layer 31 is formed. Since coefficient of friction is high, a silicone rubber layer prevents the conveyance roller 18 and the slip between the record material P, it tells the conveyance force with the conveyance roller 18 certainly to the record material P, produces shearing force certainly between the toner on record material, and the fixing member 14, and can prevent more certainly coiling round to the fixing member of offset and record material. This configuration can be applied also when a conveyance means consists of things other than a conveyance roller. The conveyance means possesses the surface which consists of a silicone rubber layer. [0035] Moreover, it is as follows when the example is shown, although a proper ingredient can constitute other components of the anchorage device 2 shown in drawing 2 and the gestalt can moreover

also carry out various adoption of them.

[0036] The 1st guide idler 12 can be constituted as a light-gage roller of the shape of a hollow metal cylinder object, such as aluminum, carbon steel, and stainless steel. The pressurization member 15 constituted as a pressurization roller can be constituted from rodding 20, an adiathermic foam layer 21 which has the elasticity prepared in the surroundings of it, and a mold release layer 22 prepared in the surroundings of the foam layer 21, and a PFA tube can be used for it as a mold release layer 22, using heat-resistant foaming silicone rubber as the foam layer 21. Furthermore, the roller which prepared the adiathermic foam layer which has elasticity in the surroundings of rodding as the 2nd guide idler 13, for example can be used. As the foam layer, heat-resistant foaming silicone rubber can be used, for

[0037] Heat resistant resin and the endless belt-like base material formed from the metal can be used for the base material of the fixing member 14 which consists of a fixing belt. as the quality of the material of heat resistant resin -- polyimide and a polyamide -- the id, a polyether ketone (PEEK), etc. can be used and nickel, aluminum, iron, etc. can be used as the quality of the material of a metal belt. The thickness has the desirable thing of thin meat 100 micrometers or less. As for the front face of the fixing member 14, it is desirable to have the mold-release characteristic in the record material P and a toner. since pressurization contact is carried out, and excelling in thermal resistance and endurance moreover is desirable. For this reason, as for the surface of the fixing member 14, it is desirable that they are heatresistant mold release layers, such as fluororesin and high mold release silicone rubber. A fluororesin is painted on the surface of a base material by spraying etc., and forms a surface mold release layer by carrying out heating welding. As for a high mold release silicone rubber layer, it is desirable that they are 25 - 65 rubber degrees of hardness (JIS A hardness meter), and the total thickness of the fixing member 14 has the desirable range of 100-300 micrometers as conditions which acquire fixable [good] and heat responsibility. Moreover, if what prepared elastic body layers, such as silicone rubber, in the base material of heat resistant resin, such as polyimide, and prepared mold release layers, such as fluororesin, on it as another configuration of the fixing member 14 is used, it can raise the transparency of the image after fixing, and homogeneity fixable.

[0038] Moreover, as for the toner of the toner image to which it is fixed by the anchorage device like the above-mentioned, it is desirable to contain binding resin, the coloring agent, and the wax at least, and the abbreviation of spreading of the release agent to a fixing member or reduction-ization of the coverage can be more certainly attained by using this toner. Cull NAUBA, dimethylsiloxane, etc. can be used as a wax. Moreover, it is desirable not to make [many / not much] the content of the wax in a toner especially, with color picture formation equipment, so that the glossiness of the color picture after

fixing and transparency may not be spoiled.

[0039] Each configuration explained above is widely applicable also to various anchorage devices other than the gestalt shown in drawing 2. For example, as shown in drawing 3, the pressure welding also of the conveyance means which is made to carry out the pressure welding of the pressurization member 15 to the part of the fixing member 14 which is not in contact with a guide idler 12, and is constituted with the conveyance roller 18 etc. may be carried out to the part of the fixing member 14 which is not in contact with a guide idler 13. Moreover, as shown in drawing 4, pressurization member 15A can be constituted as an endless belt which winds around two or more rollers, is hung, and rotates, and. similarly a conveyance means can also be constituted as endless belt 18A by which winds around two or more rollers, is hung, and a rotation drive is carried out. Furthermore, the pressurization member 15 which forms fixing member 14A in the direction of an arrow head in the shape of [by which a rotation drive is carried out 1 a drum, and is rotated in the direction of an arrow head to the peripheral surface as shown in drawing 5. For example, while making the conveyance means constituted as a conveyance roller 18 contact, respectively and heating this fixing member 14A by heater 16A By the time it makes the nip section N of the fixing member 14A and pressurization member 15 pass the record material P, it heats and carries out melting of the toner of the toner image T which was supported by this and which should be established and the record material P results fixing member 14A in the pressure-welding section with the conveyance roller 18 A toner can be made to be able to cool and the record material P which passed the conveyance roller 18 can also be made to exfoliate from the front face of fixing member 14A. Thus, each above-mentioned configuration is employable also as each constituted anchorage device.

[0040] Moreover, this invention is widely applicable also to the image formation equipment which forms a monochromatic image, the image formation equipment which forms an image in both sides of record material, and the anchorage device used for these.

[Effect of the Invention] according to this invention -- a fixing member -- a release agent -- not applying -- or the coverage -- **** -- it can lessen and, moreover, generating of offset and the fault record material coils around a fixing member can be controlled effectively.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the schematic diagram showing some image formation equipments.

[Drawing 2] It is the expanded sectional view of the anchorage device shown in drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the schematic diagram showing other examples of an anchorage device.

Drawing 41 It is the schematic diagram showing the example of further others of an anchorage device.

Drawing 51 It is the schematic diagram showing still more nearly another example of an anchorage device.

[Description of Notations]

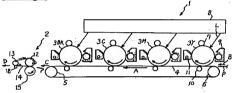
- 2 Anchorage Device
- 12 Guide Idler 13 Guide Idler
- 14 Fixing Member
- 14A Fixing member
- 15 Pressurization Member
- 15A Pressurization member
- 30 Shaft
- 31 Porosity Resin Laver
- 32 Surface
- N Nip section
- P Record material
- T Toner image

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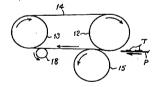
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DRAWINGS

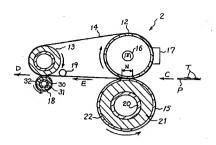
[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 4]

